



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

[Entered at the Post-Office of New York, N.Y., as Second-Class Matter.]

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF ALL THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

EIGHTH YEAR.
VOL. XV. No. 375.

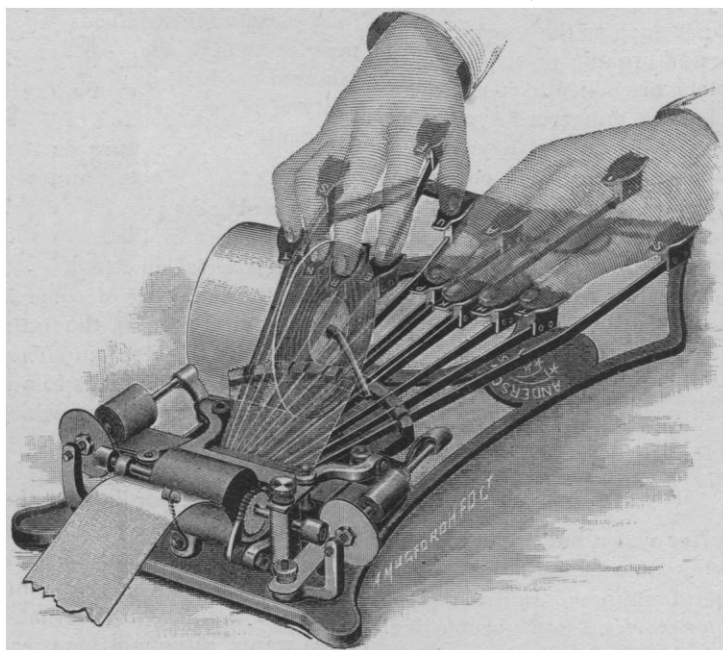
NEW YORK, APRIL 11, 1890.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.
\$3.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

A SHORTHAND TYPE-WRITER.

A VERY ingenious piece of mechanism, intended to lighten the labor of the shorthand reporter, is shown in the illustration on this page. It is the invention of Mr. G. K. Anderson of Boston, and is known as the shorthand type-writer. As its name indicates, it is an adaptation of the principle of the type-writer to an instrument for recording, in legible characters, the words of a speaker as fast as they may be uttered. It is claimed by its inventor that an operator of ordinary dexterity and intelligence will be able to write from dictation, with this instrument, at the rate of a hundred words per minute after only five or six weeks' practice. It is also claimed that from two hundred to two hundred and fifty words may be printed on

that in England the people neither eat nor grow so many plants for salad as in France. He dwelt, says *Nature*, upon the nutritive value of salads due to the potash salts, which, though present in vegetables generally, are eliminated in the process of cooking. He then enumerated the various plants which are used in salads in France; namely, the leaves of lettuce, corn-salad, common chiccory, barbe de capucin, curled and Batavian endives, dandelion in its several forms of green, blanched, and half-blanched, water-cresses, purslane in small quantities, blanched salsify-tops of a pleasant nutty flavor, witloof or Brussels chiccory, the roots of celeriac, rampion, and radish, the bulbs of stachys, the stalks of celery, the flowers of nasturtium and yucca, the fruit of capsicum and tomato, and, in the south of France, rocket, picridium, and Spanish onions. Vari-



THE ANDERSON SHORTHAND TYPE-WRITER.

this machine with the same number of strokes required to print forty or fifty on an ordinary type-writer.

The printing is done on a continuous strip of paper, similar to that used in the printing telegraph or the stock quotation "ticker." After each impression, which may be made by only one key, or by all the keys at once, or by any combination of keys, the paper is moved forward automatically, ready for the next impression. The key-board contains only the most frequently used letters in the alphabet, the other letters being represented by certain arbitrary combinations of those on the board.

SALADS.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society recently, M. Henri de Vilmorin, president of the Botanical Society of France, delivered a lecture on salads, mentioning

ous herbs are added to a French salad to flavor or garnish it, such as chervil, chives, shallot, and borage flowers. In addition, many boiled vegetables are dressed with vinegar and oil. M. de Vilmorin then showed specimens of dandelion, barbe de capucin, and witloof, both varieties of chiccory, which he recommended to the notice of English gardeners as most useful and palatable. He mentioned that from a ton to a ton and a half of witloof is daily carried to the Paris market from Brussels, where it is grown in the greatest perfection. Specimens of English salads grown in the month of March, and consisting of corn-salad, lettuce, and blanched chiccory, were sent from the Marquis of Salisbury's gardens at Hatfield. Among the other exhibits was a quaint orchid (*Coelogyne pandurata*), a native of Borneo, sent from Kew Gardens. The flower is bright green, like the color of forced lilac-leaves, with a dull jet-black blotch and lines on the lip.